

job of bringing peace to the troubled Indian souls than to send out a squadron of cavalry, as was done in

their civil war out of Arizona's front yard. That's always the way. Scott never gets well started on an army job anywhere but what he is yanked away to go somewhere and do some pacifying. He is Uncle Sam's star pacifier.

EN. HUGH L. SCOTT was just get-

ting the chair of chief of staff of the

army comfortably warmed when, the

patched to the Mexican border to per-suade the turbulent Mexicans to take

day, he was hurriedly dis-

Dark skinned people, whether they be Mexican or straight Indian, or Cuban or Filipino, take to him as children take to a fond uncle. Sometimes he has to lick them first. When he does, he licks them thoroughly. But that is only on rare occasions. As a rule he has them eating out of his hand within a week.

Two years ago, with a lifetime of experience behind him, he went down to the Mexican border nel of the Third United States cavalry. remained until last April, when he came to Washington to become assistant chief of staff and a brigadier general. Only a few weeks ago he moved up to be chief of staff. Those two years on the border made him, ob-

has arisen. All through his army career he has made it a rule in all problems with which he has had to deal to "study the personal equation." So he studied the personal equation of Pancho Villa, for one, and of Benjamin Hill, the Carranza general, who has been making most of the recent use near Naço, Ariz. He came to know both men well, and they, in turn, conceived a pro-

found respect for him and even a sincere affection. His hold over them is said to be remark-It is admitted that no man living knows the

American Indian more thoroughly than does General Scott. He has fought the Indian and conquered him, but many times more he has reasoned with him and conquered him even more completely. The pre-eminent master of Indian eign language, the author of standard scientific works on American ethnology, General Scott is quite as well known in the field of scholarship as in his profession.

Lacking political influence or powerful friends, General Scott was thirty years in the army before the country at large came to know his name at all. His work, remarkable as it was, was done out of the public eye. He did not have the faculty of pushing himself forward. But in recent years the reward has come. Promotion, so long delayed, while younger men leaped over his bead, has been rapid. And now he heads the army.

Observe him at his desk in the war department, his bullet-torn hands, shy several fingers, busy with the multitude of papers presented to him, giving his orders in gentle, conversational tones, his appearance, his manner, his attitude precisely the same as when he was a major of the line those few years ago, modest, democratic, kindly. The erect head, the keen, searching eyes, the strong jaw proclaim the man who is master of himself, fit for command.

Curiously, the dependents of Uncle Sam know him even better than the civilized folk know him. With the Indians of the West and with the savage peoples of the Sulu archipelago the name of Scott is held in reverence. Their faith in him is absolute, their devotion unswerving.

Away back in 1891, when occurred through all the West the last serious Indian outbreak, when, in some mysterious manner the Indians from the Canadian line to the Mexican border suddenly fell victims to the Messiah craze, went to ghost dancing and left their reservations for the war path, the grim jest that was bandled about through the army posts ran;

"The United States army is holding down the Indians in the Northwest; Scott is holding them down in the Southwest." It was generally admitted that Scott did the

better job of the two. Every since then, whenever the Indians anywhere get restless and trouble starts, both the interior department, which has jurisdiction over the Indiana, and the war department set up the ery, "Send for Scott!"

Experience has shown that it is far better, cheaper and more efficient to put Scott on the

ancient days. Back in 1908,

when Scott was serving as superintendent of the military academy at West Point, the Navajos in New Mexico and the Mexican Kickapoor in Arizona started trouble. Scott was yanked away from West Point, sent among the hostiles practically alone, and presently the trouble was all over. Again in 1911

when the Hopi Indians in Arizona flew the track, Scott went down and brought them back. Only a re of these sprradic disturbances started, this time in the Navajo country, Scott had to leave his cavalry command on the Mexican border and adjust matters. These are but a few instances.

THE ARMY

GEN. HIGH L. SCOTT, CHIEF OF STAFF OF

400

How does he do it? Because he knows the savage and the savage mind. He knows how the savage thinks. He has the ability to put himself in the place of the savage. "Brothers," he begins, when he has to do with

a band of Indians who are war dancing, "tell me what troubles you." And straightway they tell him of this wrong they have suffered at the hands of the officers

appointed over them, of that indignity which in their opinion has been put upon them. "My heart bleeds for you," he tell them. grieve that this trouble has been made between you and the great father at Washington, whose soldiers are as the leaves of the trees. I do not want them to come among you and kill you. Is there not some manner in which we can adjust the differences; some way to restore the friend-

ship between you and the great father who wishes you well?" And then they get down to a settlement. One of General Scott's ancestors was Benjamin Franklin-the general's mother was a greatgranddaughter of the immortal Ben. It would appear that some of the genius, the philosophy, diplomacy and the conciliating powers of

this, the first American diplomatist, has descended upon the new chief of staff. But, like old Ben, whose phrase on the signing of the Declaration of Independence, "We must all hang together, or we shall hang separately," is immortal, General Scott knows when

to abandon pacific measures and to fight. So it was when, in 1903, he became governor of the Sulu archipelago he determined that this was no time and no place to "brother" the belligerent natives. The Malay mind he mastered as he had mastered the Indian mind. A licking first and brothering afterward plainly was the course marked out for him.

And such a licking he gave them! Then came the task of breaking up the slave trade in the islands of the archipelago. Alternately "brothering" and punishing, Scott achieved his purpose. He wiped out slavery absolutely.

And when, in 1906, he came to leave, the people wept. Here was a man they could understand; a man whose word always was kept. They asked, through their chiefs, that he remain to rule over them, but his tour of duty was ended. Back he came to the states to instill other lessons as superintendent of the military acad-

emy at West Point, for a period of four years. Adaptability, that is one of his qualities. He is adaptable because he knows men, civilized men as well as savage men. Is it any wonder they made him a doctor of the humanities?

Seldom does it occur that a young officer just out of West Point-"a shayetail" as the army knows such an officer-gets his baptism of fire within a few weeks of his graduation. Scott is one of the few.

LAND A PRECIOUS POSSESSION | away. These farmers are apparently | In Europe the landowners are the so- | lets , whistle and shrapnel hisses

West Point in the class of 1876. That summer Custer had gone out with his regiment, the famous Seventh cavalry, as part of General Terry's column, in the expedition against the Sloux. Custer and five

class were hurried West to take the places in the regiment of those killed. He joined his regiment at Fort Abraham Lincoln, on the Missouri river, in Dakota territory, and he, with five other officers, slept their first night in the room formerly occupied Then to the field. Through all the Northwest

was sent down the Missouri to disarm and pacify the Indians. It was bitter, trying work, a mixture of pacific and warlike measures: here a tribe to be won to peace by palaver;

there to be whipped

into docility. As his fellow-offi cers tell it, Scott had not been in the field twenty-four hours when he became fascinated by a study of the Indian, and particularly of the Indian sign language. He was forever talking with the Indian prisoners. learning from them, gaining an insight into their mental processes.

The next year-1877-came the Nez Perces uprising in Idaho and that wonderful retreat of Chief Joseph from Idaho 1,500 miles through Montana and almost to his goal, the Canadian line. Howard and Gibbon pursued from behind: Miles. from the east, attempted-and finally succeeded-to head off the wily Indian strategist before sanctuary could be found in Canada. The Seventh cavalry was in the front, but just before Joseph and his band were caught at Snake Creek, and just before that two-day battle in which Joseph was forced to surrender. Lieutenant

Scott was detached

for special duty. In 1878 Lieutenant Scott's regiment was at Camp Robinson, Neb., and participated in the easily be forced by artificial cannot treatment except that I did not give Chevenne expedition. Then, uni officer served continuously on the plains, fighting and studying and learning. And presently he became the acknowledged Indian authority in the army. So when the ghost dancing craze of 1891 came along he was sent alone to do the work which ordinarily a column of cavalry would have been called upon to do-and he did it.

You have heard of old Geronimo, the famous Apache warrior, who gave the government so much trouble in the days when the Apaches were on the war path in the Southwest? Well, General Scott and Geronimo for three years came near being "buddles."

You see, after Lawson and Wood and the rest of them had brought in Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Apaches, the problem of what to do with them was difficult. Finally, they were held as prisoners at Fort Sill, and in 1894 General Scott was sent to take charge of them. He remained on that duty three years, 1894-97.

Here was a first-class ethnologist's laboratory ready to hand, a bunch of the wildest Indians ever assembled on the continent, herded together, unable to get away, offering a fruitful field for study and observation. The keeper and the kept became fast friends, and the Indians imparted all their plains lore to the studiour but extremely military person who had them in rand.

Then, naturally, General Scott was ordered to Washington for duty in the division of military information, and assigned to the bureau of ethnology in the Smithsonian institution, where he proceeded to write his famous report on Indian sign language.

But then came the Spanish-American wa General Scott closed the door on that portion of his mind devoted to abstract science, and opened up the military section to its fullest. Once more he was the fighting cavalry man. As Ludlow's adjutant general he went to Cuba, and presently, after the fighting was over, he was adjutant gen eral to General Wood, commanding the Island For three years, from 1898 to the evacuation May 20, 1902, he was General Wood's right-hand man in doing in Cuba that historic work that has reflected so much credit on the nation.

Higher in rank now, he was just as eager and enthusiastic in his study of the Cuban people as he was in those shavetail days of 1876 away off on the Northwestern plains in studying Indians. And, as General Wood tells it, very much of the success of American administration in the island was due to the thorough understanding of the people possessed by this hard-working adintant and to that adjutant general's sympathetic attitude toward them.

Then to the Philippines as major of the Third cavalry went Scott, there again to justify his of the box. Between them place gerareputation as "the greatest little pacifier in the army." Equally apt in pacifying with a machine gun and with sympathetic acts and words, Scott once more demonstrated his many-sidedness.

It is given to few men to be able to shoot up country and make the people like it. Scott is one of the few. He did that very thing in the Philippines.

eyes of Europeans is demonstrated by the ravages of the war when the red scourge has passed. One on the Pill Compiler. "I always cure my own hams," remarked a prominent physician at a banquet the other evening. "If that is

maintain their hold on the land and of your hams than one of your pa-Height of Sea Fogs. The height of fogs, on both land and sea, varies with the conditions. Sometimes they are not much higher than

sum.

may extend to a height of hundreds Proof. of feet. "It has been suggested that the churches advertise. Do you think it

Their Care and Cultivation

A Bed of Chinese Peonles Where Unity of Color Gives an Effect Which Is Most Charming.

THE GOOD OLD PEONY

By CHARLES A. GITCHELL. The old-time "piny" was a nastysmelling, rank-looking plant, with large red flowers of stiff, waxy appearance blooming generally in May. It was not beautiful, but it was hardy and pushed its way out of the ground in the spring as soon as the frost would permit,

Peony is the botanical name for this plant. Varying forms of it have been in cultivation in the celestial and flowery kingdoms of China and Japan for a long period of time.

In China these forms have been crossed and recrossed thousands of times. The hybrids that are the rethe most beautiful flowers in the world.

years ago I had the rare good fortune disease. to be in the interior during the bloom ing season of these flowering plants. and I was so much impressed with them that I purchased 1,000 of the most striking and popular colors for a home test.

These arrived in good condition and for \$3 a dozen. Most of these went to

these flowers is to get the blooms early of them. They grew five and six feet the demand for flowers in May, end- ers all summer. ers are scarce.

prominence that blooms during this them to grow in. When this is done season and the one flower that defies they dry out too much, and do not hothouse culture. It is an outdoor bloom well.

a strong vegetable growth, the peony bushes.

will produce flowers to ship about

May 18. At this season of the year there is not a flower of this variety to be seen in any northern market unless it comes from further South. The blooming season lasts about fif-

just before Decoration day. The plants never fail to bloom, re quire but little care, and being legumin-

ous, enrich the soil. Once in the ground there they remain for five years. No other flower is more deserving of popularity. So easy to raise that the novice can raise it, so permanent that a clump has been known to bloom annually for half a sult of these centuries of crossing are century; so hardy that no protection is required in the bitterest of winters, and so free from disease and fungus While traveling in China several that one is spared the labor of fighting

### **PUSHING SWEET PEAS**

By MRS. C. W. JENNINGS. During the early spring months I as I had! When they were six inches The idea underlying the growing of high I laid cedar brush along one side

plant, and will not succeed when put Nasturtiums, also, shared the same 1891, the young easily be forced by artificial means. | them so many ashes. I kept the flow- it is altogether a question of individ. | Canadian citizens." And then speak-When planted on land that is quick ers picked from both the sweet peas ual effort and merit. If twenty should ing of the erroneous in to respond to the first rays of the sun and the nasturtiums. Soap-suds is the start for the goal together they would has gained some publicity in a portion in the spring, land sloping to the south, fertilizer I employ most for my flow- all reach it if they kept their eyes but made rich and powerful to produce ers and nothing is better for the rose upon it. In the Christian life there is

lished by cold weather. Such plants

started from cuttings will bloom much

more quickly than those from seeds.

The box should be watered daily.

morning and evening, especially if it

Shower, spray, dip, wash, scrub; do

Get your supply of Chinese primrose

during August, that they may become

well established before cold weather;

keep in partial shade and water moder-

ately. A dozen thrifty plants will be

a window garden of themselves. Be-

gonias set in rich soil in the garden

should have the morning sunshine, but

cannot stand the afternoon rays with

For rooting oleander cuttings, split

the stem a little way and push a bit

of cotton between the parts, then place

in a bottle of water, harg in a warm

shady place, sheltered from the wind.

Wrap a black paper or cloth about the

bottle to exclude the light, and bide

your time. Replenish the water, if

necessary. Acacia lopantha is one

of the most beautiful, fern-like plants,

is easily started from seeds, and will

'show up" beautifully when only a

few months' old. The flowers will ap-

pear the second or third year, under

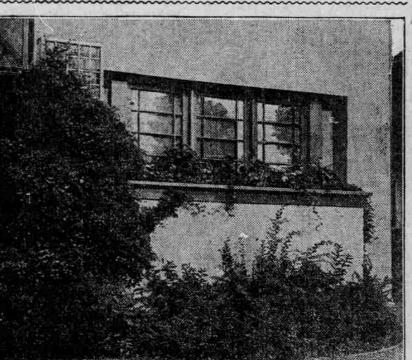
good treatment. The plant requires

plenty of root room; will grow to be

is exposed to the sun all day.

pasture on your plants.

out damage.



Nothing Softens and Beautifies a House Like Vines and Window Boxes. that the plants may be well estab-

## FOR THE WINDOW BOX

Nothing so softens and beautifies a stiff looking house-or any other kind, for that matter-as window boxes.

Prepare them now. Make a box eight inches deep and ten inches wide. any and all these things to keep down Use only rich black soil to fill it. A the insect enemies. Don't let bugs bucket of fertilizer worked into the soil will improve it.

Fill the box level full and then let it stand for a week. Then stir up the soil to loosen it, and plant. Keep window garden clean. Remove dead leaves, scrub pots, shower fol-

iage. Keep window glass clean. Ferns should be planted in the rear niums, red or pink preferred. In the front of these plant a row purple ageratum seed and for good measure mix in a few of candytuft, For a front row, plant sweet alys-

front of the box and form a pretty border. Give the plants plenty of room to grow and they will make a better appearance than many in one box, stunted for lack of room.

The alyssum will fall over the

For a large porch, with plenty of room, a few dwarf nasturtiums may take the place of the sweet alvssum. Other flowers suitable for boxes are pinks, pansies and marigolds and lowgrowing plants. When the plants, raised from seeds.

are an inch high, thin them out to about two inches apart. All the hardy flowering shrubs may

It's hard to play on some people's be started by rooting cuttings, and sympathies. In fact, it is all work this should be done early this month and no play.-Philadelphia Record.

quite a tree, and is long lived.

Did They Rush? Professor of Chemistry-If anything should go wrong in this experiment, we and the laboratory with us might the masts of vessels, and again they be blown skyward. Come closer, gentlemen, so that you may be better able

> When the Whistle Blew. Little John saw a small tug towing large ship, and heard the tug whis-

# \*\*\*\*\* The Best Objective, Salvation

By REV. J. H. RALSTON

TEXT-I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ

In seeking an objective, the prin-

ciple that nothing should be accepted but the best. should be adopted. When men were thinking deeply, and the great doctrines of the Protestant faith were being put into creedal form, it was declared that the chief end of man was the glory of God, and nothing has transpired since to show that this was an error, but every-

thing has shown most conclusively that the statement was justified. A teen days and is generally at its height man who lives with the glory of God in view will not, cannot fail.

The Thoughtless Multitudes. Nothing is much more disheartening than to watch the multitudes, especially in our crowded cities, who seem to have no goal in view. They seem to exist for the moment-butterflies that flit before you for an instant and then are gone. If other companies of people are considered, the fact still confronts one. If bread and butter can be secured, there is no more concern: but the swine get to that point. Young people in the schools may have a somewhat larger appreciation of their mission or goal, but must go forward with nothing in view.

In a small volume recently issued there is this quotation: "The world stops to let the man pass who knows whither he is going." That man has emptied the wood ashes, from the an objective, a goal, commands unicooking stove, over the ground that I versal respect, and the world gives were carefully planted on my farm in intended to use for flowers. When him passage. If this sermon falls into Virginia. They flourished from the the time for planting came, I had a the hands of some young pers-1, start. I readily sold blooms last year trench dug, which I half filled with whether he is a Christian or not, let ashes. Over the ashes I threw an him know that he must have a goal in New York and Boston. At this price inch or two of soil, and planted sweet view or he will fail in life, and if the for the flowers, an acre of established peas, covering them one inch. In a goal is not one that relates him to plants would produce \$5,000 in a single | few days they were up and such vines | God the failure will be the greater and more deplorable. And, if a person has a goal and resolutely keeps his eye on it, he will not be diverted by anything. and ship them to cities North, where | tall and gave quantities of lovely flow- | If the goal is that set before him in Paul's "fullness of the stature of ing May 30, Decoration day, is so great I fertilized them once a week with Christ," he will not be diverted by any as to exhaust the entire output. It is soap suds, and hoed them three or of the many religions now seeking the the one season of the year when flow- four times during the season, each attention of people throughout the time drawing the dirt about them, but world. To him, the religion of Paul, The peony is the only flower of never making a narrow ridge for Luther, Calvin and Wesley will be accepted as reliable and worthy of following until the goal is reached.

Having a goal of life in view is not to jostle or injure others who may also have a goal. There is no contest and can immigrants. They make good no competition between those who are in it; each one can win, but only those who keep the goal before them win it, and if none do so, none win.

Paul's Objective. In the text, Paul, who was a man doing only one thing at a time, said that he pressed toward the mark for the prize of the high calling in Christ Jesus. Without considering the strict ly theological hearing of these words. let us note the source of the call. He who calls is God, who knows man, his capacities and possibilities and sets pefore him his best, and he calls to him to make the attempt to reach it. Every person, old or young, should remember that it's God that is calling -not man, nor the greatest of menand when God calls who dare be indif-

To what is the call and what is the goal? It is to the realization of Jesus Christ in all his fulness. Paul speaks in a certain plac of "the measure of the stature of the fullness of Christ,' which is to say, Christ, in all that he is and may be to us. Presuming that that fullness applies to all that Christ offers, let us know that to attain this two things at least must be kept in

Jesus as Savior and Lord. First, the recognition and accept ance of Jesus Christ as a savior, per sonal and sufficient. This involves the surrender of the intellect, the heart, and the will; in fact, the surrender of the life. Second, it is a recognition of the kingship, or lordship, of Christ. Many seem to be willing to accept Christ as savior, but they do not recognize him as Lord. The failure of the latter utterly vitiates the former-no savior unless Christ be Lord. This carries us back to the realm of the Puritans, who saw that the chief end of man was the glory of God, for man who accepts Jesus Christ as savior and Lord makes every thought, word and action tend to his glory and his honor.

This will naturally lead to the realization of man's goal-companionship and partnership with Jesus Christ. The realization of Paul's prayer can only partially be secured on this earth, but the perfect realization will be when we are with him where he is, eating meat and get about four ounces This should be the ultimate goal-to of Jad Salts from any pharmacy; take be with Christ.

The goals of life which seem attrac tive and in some senses worthy soon your kidneys will act fine. This fapass like the chaplet on the brow of | mous salts is made from the acid of the ancient athlete, but there is a goal grapes and lemon juice, combined for everyone which, if reached, will with lithia, and has been used for secure a crown, a golden crown, that generations to flush and stimulate the is precious and durable.

Have a goal; have a vision; secure an objective; keep your eyes steadily on it and you will reach it, and, by all means, let the objective of all bethe attainment of the stature of the fullness of Christ.

It is characteristic of the bully that when you take him by the throat he lies .- Dr. Iacnamara

Political or civil liberty is no other than natural liberty, so far restrained as is necessary and expedient for the general advantage of the public .-Blackstone.

The welfare of a people does not so much depend on what the poor nan puts into his mouth as what he outs into his mind.-Hall Caine.

History is not the biography of great men; the history of mankind s the history of the progressive reigion of mankind.—Mazzini.

# THE EMBARGO

The United States Wheat Production Admits of 100 Million Bushels for Export.

The talk in the press some little time back of placing an embargo on wheat, brought forcibly to the minds of the people of the United States a condition that may at some time in the near future face them. 100 million bushels of an export of wheat means a splendid revenue to the country, as well as to the farmer, and if this were assured year after year, there would be reason for considerable congratulation. But last year's magnificent and abundant crop, which was estimated at 891 million bushels, cannot be expected every year. With a home consumption of 775 million bushels, and a production in many years of little more than this, the fact is apparent that at an early date the United States will have to import wheat. It will be then that the people of the United States will be looking to other markets for a supply. And it is then that the value of Western Canada lands will be viewed with considerable favor. The great area of wheat lands in Canada will then be called upon to provide the greatest portion of the old world's supply, and also, in the opinion of the writer, that of the United States as well. At present there are only about 12 million acres are five times that many acres that can be brought under successful cultivation. Apart altogether from the value of these lands as wheat producers there is an increased value to them from the fact that the soil is especially adapted to the growing of many other kinds of grain as well as all manner of cultivated grasses, while the native grasses are a wonderful asset in themselves. The climate is especially favorable to the raising of live stock, such as horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. All these bring into the limelight the adaptability of the soil, the climate and all other necessary conditions, to the carrying on of dairy farming, in a

most profitable way. There is no question that high prices for all that the farmer can grow or raise will continue for some years. and this is the great opportune time to take advantage of what Western Canada offers. Lands may be had as a free grant. These are mostly located some little distance from railways at the present time, but sooner or later will be well served by railways that are projected into these districts. Land may also be secured by purchase at reasonable price, and on easy terms from holders of same. In many cases farms partly improved may be rented. A Winnipeg paper said recently: "Canada wants Ameriof the United States press, says: "It cannot be too forcibly impressed upon the American mind that in coming to Canada they place themselves un der the freest democracy the world knows. No citizen of this country, whether native or naturalized can be compelled to military service. The only compulsion is the compulsion of conscience and patriotic duty. That is the motive that has prompted thousands of Canadians to offer their lives. They are fighting as free men."-Ad-

The Fan in Egypt.

vertisement.

The fan was a royal emblem in Egypt and signified authority, happiness and repose. The fan bearers were generally persons of royal birth and were initiated into their office with elaborate ceremony. Frescoes on an ancient palace of Thebes represent fan bearers carrying a semicircular screen attached to a long handle. The Grecian ladies preferred fans made of peacock feathers, as the peacock was the bird of Juno and symbolized splendor and luxury. As the Romans were chiefly engaged in conquests of a military nature art industries did not flourish as in times of peace.

### MEAT CLOGS KIDNEYS THEN YOUR BACK HURTS

Take a Glass of Salts to Flush Kidneys If Bladder Bothers You-Drink Lots of Water.

No man or woman who eats meat regularly can make a mistake by flushing the kidneys occasionally, says a well-known authority. Meat forms uric acid which excites the kidneys, they become overworked from the strain, get sluggish and fail to filter the waste and poisons from the blood, then we get sick. Nearly all rheumatism, headaches, liver trouble, nervousness, dizziness, elecplessness and urinary disorders come from sluggish kidneys.

The moment you feel a dull ache in the kidneys or your back hurts or if the prine is cloudy, offensive, full of sediment, irregular of passage or attended by a sensation of scalding, stop a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast and in a few days kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer causes irritation, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive and cannot injure; makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink which everyone should take now and then to keep the kidneys clean and active and the blood pure, thereby avoiding serious kidney complications, -- Adv.

Diamonds in Arkansas. During the year 1913 in Arkansas ne diamond washing plant was operated about three months, and recovered several hundred diamonds, and the construction of another plant was practically completed

Many School Children Are Sickly Children who are delicate, feverish and cre till get immediate relief from Mother Gra weet Powders for Children. They cleanse stomach, act on the liver, and are recommend to the control of the control or complaining children. A pleasa or worms. Used by Mothers for 26; ill Druggists, 25c, Sample FREE. L. S. Oleusted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Don't call names; but, on the other hand, you can flatter any woman by calling her a flirt.

Feasants of Europe Cling Tenaclously

to the Few Acres They Own

and Cultivate.

One of the most striking features

was gleaned:

Legal Procedure Must of Necessity Give Way to What Is Convenient.

War changes many of the laws of peace. Even the strict laws governing peace. the making of wills and the inheritance of property have had to make

The German government has pro-

in a story from the western battle ants of Europe cling to their land! front the following bit of information Not even the machine guns and the artillery fire can dislodge them. They cling to it with bulldog persistence. are as uneasy and unhappy when diof the battlefield, and one entirely in- vorced from their little acre of soil congruous with the work in hand, was as a sailor debarred from the sea. the sight of peasants plowing their They know the meaning and the value

many of which have been destroyed by

How tenaciously these poor peas-

shell fire.

fields as if war were hundreds of miles of the possession of a piece of land. continue to cultivate it even while bul-

Any officer or soldier or even anyone in any wise attached to the mobile way before the exigencies of military military service, may write his will in write the testament in his own handhis own handwriting and sign it, even without the presence of witnesses, and

WILLS MADE IN WAR TIME | tionizes the strict demands of the | sion, however, makes such a will in- | reason he is unable to do this, or statutes of peace concerning the mak- valid one year after the demobilization there is no time for the preparation ing of wills. As a result the German of the force to which the testator is at- of a formal instrument, he may make soldiers in the field can now make tached. It becomes invalid a year a verbal testament before an officer their last wills with little respect for after the testator has been discharged and two witnesses. the ironclad requirements that hedge from such service, or if he has been the making of a testament in time of taken prisoner by the enemy, a year

fearless for their own personal safety, cial and political leaders. How im- around them, is a prophecy of the

but keenly concerned for their homes, portant the ownership of land is in the quickness with which they will repair

the zeal which European immigrants

show in getting hold of farms in this

country. They labor ceaselessly to ob

tain land, and when they secure it they

But the phenomenon noted in the

war dispatch has its cheerful side. The the case, doctor," rejoined a lawyer

resoluteness with which the peasants who was present, "I'd rather be one

after he shall have been released In addition to this, provision is made that where the soldier does not writing, his simple signature in the pers mentioned our minister's name rided a special decree which revolu- the will is binding. A special provi- witnesses will be sufficient. If for any attendance."-Puck.

would work?" "Sure. The Sunday after the ne

factor than if they are left unused. | tail and it's squealing."

Restoring Stock Ranges. It has been demonstrated that overgrazed stock ranges on national forests can be brought back to use un- tle loudly. "Oh, papa," he cried, "the presence of one officer or two other in a divorce case there was a record der a system of regulated grazing big boat's got the little one by the

to follow me.—Brooklyn Eagle.